



# SULFUR DICHLORIDE

UN 1828

Shipping Name: Sulfur chlorides

Other Names: Chlorine sulfide

Dichlorosulfane



**WARNING!** • POISON! BREATHING THE VAPOR CAN KILL YOU! SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAUSES SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!

- Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

## Hazards:

- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Strong oxidizer that will increase the intensity of a fire and may cause fire upon contact with combustibles
- Reacts violently with many metals and acids and hydrogen gas
- Combustion and decomposition products upon heating include toxic sulfur oxides and chlorine gas

## Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- For container exposed to fire, evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

## Description:

- Reddish-brown, fuming liquid
- Pungent, irritating odor
- Sinks in water and reacts with water to form hydrochloric acid
- Flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

## Operational Level Training Response:

### RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water well away from the material to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

### FIRE:

- Material does not easily burn; fight surrounding fire with an agent appropriate for the burning material; if possible, do not allow water to come in contact with the material. If material is on fire, use dry chemical to extinguish; if water must be used, use it in flooding quantities
- If material is not leaking, cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other sign of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

## First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
  - ♦ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
  - ♦ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
  - ♦ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
  - ♦ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

CAS: 10545-99-0